no powerful in Italy as to overcome all mistakes. Good citizens, instead of despairing, must try to give it the right direction. And for that purpose they must insist, without fear of malign interpretations, upon the true state of the situation. The favor or for calumny.

" The truth of the situation is this;

"As in 1848, and still more so, the Italian move ment tends to liberty and national unity. The war undertaken by the Sardinian monarchy and by Louis Bonsparte with entirely different views. As in 1848, and still more so the antagonism existing between the tendencies of the nation and those of the accepted chiefs, which then ruined the war, menaces Italy with tremendous disappointments.

"What Italy aspires to is National Unity. Louis Mapeleon cannot wish this. Beside Nizza and Savoy. already conceded to him by Piedmont as the price for his aid in the formation of a northern kingdom, he wants an opportunity to set up the throne of a Murat in the south, and the throne of his cousin in the center. Rome and part of the Roman State are to remain under the temporal govern-

"It does not matter whether sincerely or not the Ministry which to-day rules supreme in Piedmont has given its consent to this plan.

"Italy is thus to be divided into four States two to be directly governed by the foreigner; indirectly, France would have the whole of Italy. The Pope has been a French vassal ever sine 1849; the King of Sardinia, from gratitude and from inferiority of forces, would become the vassal of the Empire.

"The design would be entirely executed should Austria resist to the last. But if Austria, defeated at the outset, should offer terms like those which, at a certain moment in 1848, she offered to the British Government, viz: the abandonment of Lembardy, on the condition of retaining Venice, peace, naturally supported by the whole diplomacy of Europe, would be accepted; the single conditiens of the aggrandizement of the Sardinian monarehy, and of the cession of Savoy and Nizza to France, would be insisted upon; Italy would be abandoned to the revenge of its patrons, and the full execution of the pet plan be deferred to some more favorable moment.

"This plan is known to the governments of Europe. Hence their general armaments; hence the warlike fermentation throughout the German Confederation; hence the elements already prepared of a coalition between England, Germany and Prosis a coalition inevitable despite the declara tion to the contrary of the governments. If Italy, independent of Bonaparte's alliance, should not vindicate her national life, the defense of Austria and the treaties of 1815 will fatally form the pivot of the coalition. The coalition is feared by Louis Napoleon. Hence his league with Russia, an ancertain and peradious ally, but still ready to step in on the condition of liberticide concessions, suc as the absolute abandonment of Poland, and the general protectorate by the Czar of European Turkey in exchange for the Mediterranean transformed into a French lake. If the war be prolonged so as to assume, consequent upon German intervention, European proportions, the insurrection of the Turkish Provinces, prepared long time since, and that of Hungary, would enable the alliance to assume palpable forms.

"In case things come to that point, it is in tended to merge in the territorial rearrangement every idea of popular right and liberty. Russian princes would govern the States established on the ruins of the Turkish Empire and Austria; Italy, and perhaps others into the bargain, according to eventualities. Constantine of Russia is already proposed to the Hungarian malcontents, as Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to the monarchic agitators of the Legations and of Tuscany. As Charles V. and Clement VII., although mortal enemies, coalesced in order to divide among themselves the free cities of Italy, the two Czars, hating each other cordially, coalesce in order to stifle all aspirasions for liberty and imperialize Europe. Hence the the liberty of Piedmont, betrayed by Cavour. With a mute press, every comment upon the operations being prevented, the people kept in darkness as to everything, the field is cleared for the tactics of the patrons. And the popular mind, fascinated by the phantom of an independence which, finally, would turn out but a change of dependence, becomes disused to liberty, the true source of all

"Such are the designs of the allied despots. They may be denied by some exactly because they are working out their execution, in the same way as Louis Bonsparte disowned the idea of the coup d'état; by others from credulity as to every word that falls from the great, or from a blind desire darkening their intellect: they are not the less real for all that; known to myself, known to the different Governments and betrayed partly in the words, still more in the acts, of Louis Napoleon and Count Cavour. I say of Count Cavour, because I incline to think Victor Emmanuel a stranger to the bargains of Plombières and Stuttgardt.

"If Count Cayour had been a real friend of Italy he would have relied on the immense prestige derived from the possession of an important material force and from the general tendencies prevailing in Italy, in order to prepare Italian movements, to be immediately seconded by Piedmont. To a struggle initiated by Italian forces alone, Europe would have given applause and favor. And Europe, which to-day menaces Napoleon when he descends into Italy at her call and with the semblances of a liberator, would never have suffered him to come without provocation, in his own name, to the rescue of Austria. It would have been a holy and sublime enterprise, and Cavour could have carried it through. But it would have been necessary to fraternise, in the name of liberty and right, with the Italian revolution. Such a course did not suit the Minister of the Sardinian monarchy. Aversion to the people and to liberty spurred him to seek the alliance of tyranny-and of a tyranny which, by dint of old traditions of conquest all nations abominate. This conception has changed the very nature of the Italian cause. If it comes out victorious, with the ally accepted as its patron, the national unity is lost—Italy is made the field of a new division under the French protectorate. If it succumbs with the man of December, Italy will have to pay damages and to undergo reactions without end; and Europe, instead of complaining of us, will say, "Berves you right." (Voi non arete se non quello che meritate.) All calculations, all human tactics, are swayed by moral laws, which no people can dare violate with impunity. Every guilt drags inevitably behind itself its expiation. France-and thus we told her at the time-expiates the expedition to Rome. May God exempt Italy from the severe expistion deserved by the Sardinian monarchy for having coupled a cause sanctified by half | armed neutrality hostile to France, into a strict |

a century of sacrifice, of martyrdom, and virtuous aspirations, with the banner of egotism and tyranny

"Nevertheless, the war is a fact-a powerful fact-which creates new duties, and essentially medifies our own proceedings. Between the con-ception of Cayour and the menace of a coalition, between Louis Napoleon and Austria, equally fatal, there stands Italy—the more serious the dangers of the situation are, the more the efforts of all must concentrate themselves to save the common fatherland from the perils it incars. If the war was carried on between Governments, we might remain spectators, watching the moment when the combatante having weakened each other, the national element could come forward. But that element has already exploded. Deluded or not, the country trembles in a feverish state of activity, and be lieves it is able to accomplish its purpose by making use of the war of the Emperor and the King. The Tuscan movement, a spontaneous movement of Italian soldiers and citizens, the universal agitation, and the rush of volunteer corps, break through the circle of the official intrigues, and they are beatings of the national heart. It is necessary to follow them on the field; it is necessary to enlarge, to italianise (italianizzare) the war. The Republicans will know how to accomplish this

"Italy, if she will, may save herself from the perils we have set forth. She may win from the

actual erisis her national unity. "It is necessary that Austria should succum We may deplore the Imperial intervention, but we cannot deny that Austria is the eternal enemy of every national Italian development. Every Italian must cooperate in the downfall of Austria. This is demanded by the honor, by the safety of all. Europe must learn that between us and Austria there is an eternal war. It is necessary that the people of Italy maintain intangible its dignity, and convince Europe that, if we can undergo the aid of tyranny, because it was claimed by an Italian Government, we have not asked for it, and have not renounced for it our belief in liberty and the alliance of peoples. The cry of ' Viva la Francia!' may issue without guilt from Italian lips; not so the cry of 'Viva l'Imperatore!' . . . It is necessary that Italy arouse, from one end to the other, . . . in the North to conquer, not to receive liberty; in the South, to organize the reserve of the national army. The insurrection may, with due reserve, accept the military command of the King wherever the Austrian has pitched his camp, or is at hand; the insurrection in the South must operate and keep itself more independent. . . Naples and Sicily may secure the Italian cause, and constitute its power, represented by a National Camp. . . The cry of insurrection, wherever it is heard, must be, 'Unity, Liberty, National Independence!' The

name of Rome ought always to accompany that of Italy. It is the duty of Rome, not to send one man to the Sardinian army, but to prove to Imperial France that it is a bad bargain for any power to combat in the name of Italian Independence, while declaring itself the support of Papal absolutism. . On Rome, Naples, and the conduct of the volunteer militis, depend to-day the destinies of Italy.

Rome represents the unity of the fatherland: Naples and the volunteers can constitute its army. The duties are immense; if Rome, Naples and the volunteers do not know how to fulfill them, they do not merit liberty, and will not get it. The war, abandoned to the Governments, will end with another treaty of Campo-Formio.

"The discipline preached to-day as the secret of the victory by the same men who betrayed the insurrections of 1848, is nothing but servility and popular passiveness. The discipline understood by us, may require a strong unity for everything concerning the progress of the regular war; it may require silence on all questions of form; but never that Italy should rise or sink according to the will of a dictator without a programme, and a foreign despot, never that it should not keep back its resolution to be free and united!"

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent. The preparations of the French Emperor have at last been completed, and the war has begun in earnest. The Austrians, according to their old system of covering too much ground, and of dividing their forces, have again extended their line too far from the Lago Maggiore down to Piacenza. Hess, however, who now has the general control of operations, has recommended a concentration toward the Po. This was met by Garibaldi's expedition to Como and the Valtelline, which fired Gyulai with rage against the revolutionary hero; and a considerable army corps has again been sent to the north to chastise the bold invader, and secure the Austrian left flank against a popular rising. At this juncture, King Victor Emmanuel crossed the Sesia, and broke the Austrian line in the center at Palestro. The Austrians, fully aware of the importance of this movement, tried to dislodge him, and nearly succeeded in the undertaking, but the valor of the King and the impetuosity of the Zouaves led to a second defeat of the disciples of "Father Radetzky;" and if this first strategical movement of the Allies is followed up at once by an advance of all the army from Novara to the Po, the Austrians will have to display all their boasted military skill in order to avoid a defeat and the loss of the western part of Lombardy. At Paris, as well as at London, everybody expects that today or to-morrow the great blow will be dealt which shall decide the first campaign. Diplomacy is in the mean time very busily endeavoring to reduce the war to the smallest proportions. Lord Malmesbury, the Prussian Cabinet, and even Count Walewski, acting privately, will try to negotiate, as soon as the Austrians are driven back to the line of the Mincio and to the fortresses of Mantua and Verona. The cession of Lombardy will be offered to Sardinia, concessions in the Venetian kingdom, and a Constitution in Tuscany under the son of the present Grand Duke. These propositions are to be laid before the Cabinet of Vienna well as of the Tuileries, though there is not much hope that either of the belligerent Powers will ccept them. A rising in Hungary will be the threat by which Francis Joseph is to be acted upon, while the threat of a German war will be brought to bear ipon Napoleon. Poor Malmesbury will, however, arcely have the satisfaction of pacifying Europe by this ingenious move, since Parliament seems to e determined to send him adrift on or about the 10th inst., Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell and the independent Radicals, with the exception of Roebuck, who has turned Austrian and Derbyite, having combined to move an amendment to the address amounting to a vote of want of conadence. Should the present Cabinet-as, according to all probability, it will be-be defeated, Milner Gibson and Sir John Ramsden, from among the Radicals, who would get seats in the new

Cabinet, and Lord Palmerston would change the

Lap by the Design power.

pentrality friendly to the Allies. I need not say that the great majority of the English ration would appland such a policy; but the aristocracy are still strengly in favor of Austria, so much so that Cardinal Wiseman and the great bulk of the Roman Catholies go now openly for Lord Derby, well aware that Austria means nothing else than the

Pope and his concordat. Koseuth has lately visited Manchester, Bradford and Glasgow, spoken to enthusiastic meetings, recommended perfect neutrality, and hinted that be may soon be called to action. He certainly will not allow himself to be used as Napoleon's catapaw, nor will be engage in a desperate fillibuster exhibition, which would bring ruin on Hungary and lead to useless bloodshed; but, fully aware that Austria cannot be driven out of Italy by a short and brilliant eampaign, he bides his time until the war shall extend to the other provinces of the Austrian Empire. His friends, therefore, ought not to think that Hungary will come at once into play, and the Hungarian residents in the United States ought not to be uneasy before the time of action comes. Let them remain quietly where they are; if they are needed they will certainly be called upon. It would be perfect madness on their part to rush to Genoa before the call comes. Klapka and the other Hungarian notabilities who are now in Italy, have as yet no field for action.

Southern Germany is stark mad. The Augsburg Gazette, that old organ of Despetism and Jesujtism. clamors for war against France, dreams of conquering Paris and separating Alsatia and Lorraine from France-of course in favor of Bavaria. Northern Germany is cooler, and the Princo Regent of Prussia, mindful of the traditions of his bouse, watches with quiet complacency the events which weaken Austria, his rival in Germany. He is now, by the expectant policy he has assumed, virtually at the head of all Germany, moderating the Austrian sympathies of the minor Southern States, but putting his army on a formidable footing. Russia likewise is assembling her forces on the frontiers of Prussia and Austria, and threatens to invade them if Germany should really rush into hostilities. But the southern fire-eaters, like their namesakes in America, are readier to speak big words than to fight, unless they know that they are supported at the north.

Suspicious movements are visible in the Danubian principalities. Conza, having been at last recognized as Prince of Moldo-Wallachia, may soon abdicate in favor of Prince Milosh of Servia, who would thus become the ruler of all the three important principalities, while Prince Danilo of Monenegro is preparing for a raid into Bosnia, with the view of raising there the standard of revolt.

For the benefit of your readers of German erigin, I subjoin an extract from Kossuth's Bradford speech, in which he treats the German question.

M. Kossuth rose and said:

M. Kossuth rose and said:
Sir, it is more than difficult, it is utterly impossible, to understand the process of reasoning by which the German Liberals have come to the conclusion that it is in their interest to support Austria. The German princes who call upon Germany to rush to the rescue of Austria have for half a century oppressed their subjects to a degree that their yoke became intolerable, and that violent outbreakings could not be prevented. With an admirable patience, with an indomitable perseverance, the German people strove for liberty and unity, through the means of the press, through the exertions of the Diets, and, at last, through the sword. And who was it who instituted the political inquisitions of Mayence in 1819!—the federal resolutions against the liberty of the press, against the right of association, even against the symbolic colors of German independence? Who filled the prisons with pairiots, and the American backwoods with noble-minded democrats? Who, but those very princes? And who was it upon whom they leant for support in those oppressive indignities which they dared to offer to their subjects? Why, Sir, it was upon Austria they leant for support. [Hear, hear.] Austria was the source of every evil that poured upon Germany for ages, and yet the Germans, even the German Democrate, get excited at her being in danger, and are anxious to assist her whose destruction they ough to hail as the regeneration of Germany. [Cheers.] When, in 1848, the representatives of Germany assembled in the Church of St. Paul, at Frankfort, and proclaimed the unanimous wish of the nation for unity, it was an Austrian archduke who first stultified them by his cumping, and then silenced their cloquent voice, sending those who had elected him the vicar of the empire to ning, and then silenced their eloquent voice, sending those who had elected him the vicar of the empire to prison and to exile. When Schleswig-Holstein, de-siring to remain German, waged war against Denmark those who had elected him the vicar of the empire to prison and to exile. When Schleswig-Holstein, desiring to remain German, waged war against Denmark and her centralizing tendencies, it was an Austrian army which handed them over to their enemies. When Hassis exhausted all peaceable means for maintaining her legal constitution—when the inhabitante, in the spirit of William Penn, offered a mere passive resistance to their perjured Prince, it was again an Austrian army of occupation which put down their resistance. Wherever there was a spark of freedom, an aspiration after liberty, left from the conflagration of 1848, it was trampled out by the iron hoof of Austria. And now that Austria, that curse of Germany, is in danger, I do not wonder, forsooth, that the German Princes—those underlings of Vienna—kept on their thrones solely by the fear of Austrian bayonets, should desire to rush to the rescue of their liege lord. It is quite natural that princes of Hassia, of Wurtemburg, of Nassan, of Reuss, of Lichtenstein, of Wittensentein; that the Metternichs, the Schwarzenburgs, the Polignace, the Windischgrätz, should gather round the banner of despotism; but how are we to nuderstand that Germany is raised by the very hands which are stained with the blood of Blum, and of Trutechler, with the murder of liberty and of German unity at Frankfort and in Hesse, in Schleswig Holstein, and all over Germany. At the very moment when the bloody dice of war were cast, Francis Joseph solemnly declared that he drew the sword against revolution. You know that by the despots the aspirations for liberty and national independence were always designated by that name—[hear, hear], and with that declaration we have heard him boast that, true to the mission of his house, he goes forth to battle for order and society, order indeed! His order is oppression; his society is the passive obedience of the slave. Freedom is order, Sir. Oppression is disorder; it is the anarchy of revolt against the laws of nature and enlightenment, against Prote Schleswig Holstein be led by a Schwarzenburg? An Eastern maxim says that it in a difficulty we do not know exactly what course we have to follow, we should mark what course our enemies take, and never be guided by them. Now if the German democrats would follow the simple reasoning of the East, then the flying of the Gotha almanac men to the rescue of Austria might at once warn them that the solicitude for Austria's safety may be a proper logic for petty despots and aristocrats, but is not exactly the commodity in which the German nation should deal. Neither is there an excuse for this delusion to be found in the plea that Austria may help them to defend the Rhine. The Rhine is certainly in no danger of an attack just now if the Germans themselves do not choose to provoke that attack. Besides, I cannot think that even the paternal rule of their princes could have made the gallant Germans so effete that they should not be able to defend their own hearts unless supported by the unwilling Hungagrians, Croats, Poles, and Italians, who hate Austria as their oppressor, and might transfer this hatred to Germany if they see that even German democrats advocate the oppression of all nationalities except their own. [Hear, hear.] Is it not a strange sight that German Liberals—nay, late Republicans—should conure from his grave the spirit of Gen. Redovitz, their greatest and bitterest enemy in 1848, and accept as an oracle his paradox that the Rhine must be defended on the Pq I in other words, that Germany cannot be safe unless Italy be kept in Austrian bondage. [Hear, hear.] Oh, that a spark of the genius of Frederick II. of Prussis could enlighten the minds of Germany; that they would see how, during a long life, he waged war against the House of Austria because he saw that Germany was rotten to the core under the ultramontane mismanagement of the Hapaburgs, and needed a

reconstruction under the guidance of Protestant Prosis. His policy was abandoned by his successors, and Prassis herself sank dewn into Jesutism so despity that even now it has not yet fully recovered. Let Prassis remember her mission; let her understand her position, and her legitimate ambition to be legally at the head of Germany, and the reconstruction of the unity of the German nation will some be fuffilled. Let the German patriots feel that the only barrier against their national unity was to be found in the fact that the House of Austria was the hated ruler of thirty millions of people, who neither are German, nor ever will submit to any process of Germanization. As soon as these were liberated from the yoke of Austria, she, reduced to her proper sphere in Germany, will have no other but German interests, and no longer stand in the way of Germany to become a united nation, strong enough to brave even the efforts of France and of Russia united and eulightened nation of forty millions, fighting if these Powers should ever be so reckless as to attack a for liberty and independence, and not, as now proposed-for the concordat; and the oppression of other nationalities. The case of Germany is this. Germany is not a nation, because she is not united. It is a mere geographical denomination, the dwelleg-place of a nationality. To make that nationality a nation, by unity, is, therefore, the hereditary, historical sepiration of the German since the time of the last Hohenstanfen. That unity could be accomplished either in a republican federation or in a monarchical form. To the first, Austria is the chief obstacle; to the second, she is the only one. In proof of this, look to the events of 1848. The German nation of fered the imperial crown to the King of Prussia. He answered that he would gladily accept it, provided the other German Princes consented to it. Out of thirty-two, Wurtemburg only refused. But that was a small matter of no importance. The thing stranded on the opposition of Austria. She, of course, will ne

it could exist; but if such a party existed, and they were truly attached to their Queen personally, they should inform her that in Prussia it is suicide to support Austria. As one rises in the scale the other sinks. Prussia and Germany are in no danger of an attack now; the Emperor of the French is rather anxious to avoid an attack than provoke it. There are facts to prove this. The 47th article of the confederation of the German States says that Germany should have nothing to do with a war in which any member of the confederation engages, not as a German, but as a European Power. Now Bonaparte, being at war with Austria, would certainly have the right to attack her on any point of her dominions, whether belonging to the German confederation or not; and still, though he blockades every port of Austria, he respects Trieste, because it belongs to the Germany. The fact is, that mighty influences are at work to make Germany the hangman's assistant to Austria—[hear, hear,]—for the oppression of other nationalities. But believe me, excited though the people are, they will not rush into the danger nuless they are made to believe that if they do they will be supported by England. This, therefore, is your danger. Press on the Government to tell the Germans that they will not be supperted by England, and hey will not move. If they are not told so, they may move, and then you will be dragged into the war under the pretense that, right or wrong, you cannot abandon your national ally—Prussia. This is the point which I recommend to your consideration. Your course is very clear. Keep yourself out of harm by keeping yourself out of war. [Hear.] Let England watch with care and interest the phases of the struggle, and should it happen, as happen I trust it will, that the cause of national emancipation will be likely to take advantage of the present complications, let it not be recorded to England's repreach that she neglected to encourage the endeavor by her approbation, and to cheer it with her sympathy. [Applause.] But furthe rection is a step gained for civilization. But, above all, no Austrian alliance under any circumstances. [Loud cheers.] With this much I shall bid you larewell. While this parting word falls from my lips, deep emotions throng to my heart. Let my humble name not entirely drop from your recollections [cheering]; but, above all, bear in kind remembrance the name of my native land. [Loud cheers.] We live in stirring times. What the next day may bring forth I cannot tell, but we may forestall the logic of events. I cannot tell, but we may forestall the logic of events. A sense of duty will prompt us resolutely to do what prudence will advise. We are no professional revolutionists, but patriots we are, and shall do the duty of patriots. [Cneers.] Of ill-advised riots, of the wanton effusion of blood of a German nation, you will not hear from Hungary. But of a nation drawing herself up in the full strength of her right, who knows but you may hear? [Loud applause.] Should you hear of the banner of independence being once more unfurled on the sacred soil of my native land, then, when you prostrate yourselves in adoration before God, oh! send up your prayers to the throne of mercy in our behalf, and let the air of this happy country once more resound with such manifestations of ayminathy as will resource. your prayers to the throne of mercy in our behan, all the air of this happy country once more resound with such manifestations of sympathy as will preserve us from the misfortune of seeing England's governors lending England's support to Austria for our oppression. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

HOW GARIBALDI CROSSED THE TICINO.

A letter from Vercelli, of the 30th May, in the Siecle "The manner in which Garabaldi crossed the and baffled the Austrians, who acted on inf manner in which Garabaldi crossed the Ticino and baffled the Austrians, who acted on information obtained by their spies, was curious, and may now be divulged without danger. He left Turin with 3,700 men, and the day after his departure he quitted Biella and proceeded to Borgomanero, where he passed the night and part of the next day. He there prepared his plans, and put them in harmony with the instructions given him at headquarters. The principal object was to cross the Ticino, and effect the passage and invasion without danger to himself or men. Garibaidi knew that all these men risked their lives, inasmuch as before becoming soldiers they were refugees, and by knew that all these men risked their lives, inasmuch as before becoming soldiers they were refrigees, and by bearing arms they incurred, according to the Austrian code, the penalty of death. He accordingly spread the report that he intended to stop at Arons, and he even wrote, himself, orders to have stores and lodg-ings prepared there, and the churches fitted up for the reception of horses. No secuer had he sent off these ings prepared there, and the churches fitted up for the reception of horses. No sooner had he sent off these orders by special messengers to Arona, which is on the Lago Maggiore, than he gave orders to his men, each of whom carried two muskets, to leave for Castelletto, where they crossed the Ticino in a ferry-boat to Sesto Calende, and by a forced march proceeded to Varese. The Austrians, on learning how they had been tricked, assembled at Camerista, and intercepted the line of the Ticino at Varese, believing that they would thereby cut off the retreat of the force and surprise it. Garibaldi troubled himself little about that proceeding, and induced the towns and villages to revolt. His success in this was so great, that he had to write to the King for 8,000 maskets and 8,000 great coats. Foreseeing, however, an attack on Varese, he barricaded the town which does not mean that he barricaded himself in the town. That done, he left 200 of his men, who, with the assistance of the population, heroically resisted the Austrians, who soon attacked the place. In the mean time he marched with the main body of his army from the town toward the hills; and, some time after surprising the enemy in fishek, defeated and routed them. The The Austrians retired in great disorder, and only reformed at Cameriata, a very important position, from which Como can be defended without great loss. But Garibaldi scarcely left them time to count themselves, as he attacked them again, and after a sharp combat, in which many of their officers were killed, dislodged them. He then entered Como, where he received a positive o'vation from the population. All the country is in which many of their omicers were kined, dislodged them. He then entered Como, where he received a positive ovation from the population. All the country is in full insurrection. Young men are putting themselves in uniform and arming themselves. All classes, without distinction—nobies, peasants, citizens, men,

baldi has taken the precaution of being able to supply the populations with arms and ammunition."

PRESENTING REVOLVERS TO GARIBALDI. PRESENTING REVOLVERS TO GARIBALDI.

M. Planat de la Paye, orderly officer to the first Emperor Napoleon, has written to the Stécle, to say that he lately sent as presents revolvers to Garibaldi and other persons who played a leading part in Italy in 1848 and 1819, "as a testimony of his esteem for them, "of his wishes for the triumph of the cause of independence, and of his regret at not being able personally "to take part in it;" and that Garibaldi wrote him the following setter:

"TURIN, April 23.

"My DEAR SIR: The admirable revolvers which you have had the kindness to send me, though I have very hitle claim on your attention, really call for all my gratitude. You must be one of those who have merited the name of brave throughout the whole world, as the really brave always have a good heart. Your pistols arrive at an excellent moment, and are to me a good augury. O, my dear friend, the day desired for so many years has at last arrived! At length we are going to combat the enemies—the assassins of my unfortunate country; and the blood we shall shed in cutting down these hordes of cannibals will seal the fraternity of two nations who were and will be inseparably sisters—France and Italy. I repeat my very succeed thanks, and am, affectionately, your devoted friend,

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The correspondent of The Constitutionucl, writing from Vercelli on the 30th May, says:

"Great changes have taken place within the last two days. Since I informed you of the sudden departure of the Imperial Guard from Alessandria I have been to Turin, thence to Vercelli, back again to Turin, and now I am again at Vercelli.

"While the Imperial Guard was hastily leaving Alessandria and, according to separal opinion, was taking."

"While the Imperial Guard was hastily leaving Alessandria, and, according to general opinion, was taking the road to Veghera, orders issued on the eve of its departure prescribed a concentration of our forces towards Casale, Valenza and Vercelli. The French army combined its movements with those of the Sardinian army, and advanced on all the points where an attack was preparing, which will probably be over before this letter reaches you.

"In less than a few bours Casteggio, Montebello and Vorhera were evacuated by the corns d'armée of Gen.

"In less than a few hours Casteggio, Montebello and Voghera were evacuated by the corps d'armée of Gen. Baraguay 'dHilliers; and I am informed this morning that the Austrians, not understanding our reasons for leaving, have reoccupied them.

"A great force is now assembled at Vercelli. A decicive battle is imminent. All the men are anxiously expecting the order to advance. All the sick have been sent to Alessandria; and the army astually assembled here consists of healthy, robust men, all eager for battle."

EMBARKATIONS AT MARSEILLES. EMBARKATIONS AT MARSEILLES.

A letter dated Marseilles, June 1, 1859, says:

"The passage of large bodies of troops of all arms still continues through this city without intermission, but the prependerating portion within these last few days are detachments of artillerymen, in charge of siege-batteries of the beaviest caliber. Several American ships are now engaged in the French transportservice; these, as well as the English vessels, are freighted with the greatest expedition, and then taken freighted with the greatest expedition, and then taken in tow by small steamboats.

PROCLAMATION OF VICTOR ENANUEL.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL HEADQUARTERS, & AT TORRIONE, May 30. Soldiers! Our first battle has marked our first vice Soldiers! Our first battle has marked our first victory. Your heroic courage, the admirable order of your ranks, the daring and sagacity of the leaders, have triumphed to-day at Palestro, at Vinzaglio, at Cassalino. After an obstinate defense the enemy, repeatedly attacked, abandoned to you his strong positions. The campaign could not open under happier auspices. To day's triumph is to us a sure pledge that you have in reserve other victories for the glory of your King and for the fame of the valiant Piedmontsee army. Soldiers! Your country, exulting, expresses to you its gratiful by my voice, and, proud of your battles, already points out to history the names of its beroic sons who, for the second time, on the 30th day of May, have valiantly fought for it.

THE BEY OF TUNIS AND THE ITALIANS.

We read in the Opinions of Turin:

"A distinguished Piedmontese officer, Count Raffo, has been for some time a Minister of the Bey of Tunis. The new destinies opening for his country, and for the whole of Italy, did not come to his knowledge without inspiring him with the patriotic desire of giving his aid. He easily made it clear to his prince that it would be an act which France would appreciate, to send into Italy a corps of Tunisians, for France is the powerful protector of the regency against the Divan of Constantinople. The Bey instantly saw the opportunity, and this is how it is that we have a Tunisian frigate at Genos. Count Raffo has disembarked and proceeded to the King's headquarters. It will not be long before we shall hear of the results of the interview." We read in the Opinions of Turin:

POPULAR FEELING IN GERMANY. POPULAR FEELING IN GERMANY.

From The London Times, June 3.

If France and Russia were in full march upon Vienna, we could understand that Germany would feel herself wounded, and might well threaten or even strive to execute any retaliatory measure in her power. She might then boast her contingent of half a million, and recken somewhat upon the help of those States which cannot stand by while spoilation is going on without dauger that the spoiler may, upon an early day, reach their own homesteads. But what has Germany to do with the provinces of Venetian Lombardy? What has Berlin to do with Pavia, or Hanover with Piacenza? We are good friends with France, well affectioned toward Prussia, and ancient allies of Austria; but it never occurred to us, when the Indian mutinies broke out, to ask France to arm and Prussia tria; but it never occurred to us, when the Indian mutinies broke out, to ask France to arm and Prussia to call out her Landwehr, in order to march with us to a re-conquest of our revolting Peninsula. We did the work ourselves, and Germany looked on, criticising with much complacency, as long as the event was undecided. We no more approve the conduct which has broken the peace of Europe and cast the boundaries of empire upon the hazard of a game of tactics than our German friends do, but between a theoretical disapproval and a mortal struggle for the possession of Paris there is a very wide interval. We can see much to distrust and much to disapprove in the conduct of France, but we can see nothing which without some act of hostility which has not yet been even threatened could for a moment justify any hostile proceeding against her. As to the threats of marching upon Paris, and the expectations of an easy success, they do not belong to this age of the world. This is 1859, not 1794, and we have had much to learn since Barke taunted the French Republic with its poverty in men, in money, and in spirit, and treat archerised does for the world wonder that a the world. This is 1859, not 1794, and we have had much to learn since Burke taunted the French Republic with its poverty in men, in money, and in spirit, and prophesied how future ages would wonder that a reputation ever could have existed that the Gauls had been distinguished in the exercise of arms. The Cornwallis Correspondence shows that the expectation of the imaginative orator and writer was fully shared by all the steady men of business. Yet at that moment, when all the chances were against France, and she seemed bleeding to death, those ragged Republicans assembled in armies which burst their frontiers on every side, scattered their confident invaders, and carried their hated standards to every capital of Continental Europe. Its a far cry to Vienna, but it is a still further cry to Paris. This vain boasting is mere froth, but its appearance indicates with too much certainty that the depths of popular feeling have been actively stirred.

THE LONDON TIMES ON VICTOR EMANUEL. The Times of the 3d of June says:

"Among the combatants in the Italian war, a seems more entitled to the Victoria Cross than Victor Emanuel himself. We are not now speaking of his higher qualities as a General, but simply of his brilliant valor as a soldier. He has displayed conspicuous courage in the presence of the enemy. Considering his position, and the evils which would be entailed on his country were het made with a with a simple of the presence of the enemy. courage in the presence of the enemy. Considering his position, and the evils which would be entailed on his country were he to meet with a soldier's death in the field, he may be said to have pushed courage to the verge of rashness. An excess of valor is, however, a fault which men readily pardon, the more especially when a King is the hero. As to the fact there can be no doubt—the three armies contain no braver man than Victor Emanuel, King of Sardiana. The two Emperors who are his competitors in the race for military glory must approve themselves stout and true soldiers if they would not see the palm of superior, valor awarded to the Sardinian King. Wherever the fight is thickest and the fire hottest, there Victor Emanuel is to be found. On Tuesday, at the battle of Palestre, he pushed forward in person into the midst of the combatants, and would not be persuaded to retire into a safer position. The Zouave soldiers—no incompetent judges of military daring—endavored in vain to restrain him; he would not understand the propriety of retrest. Even if this reckless exposure of his own life is not a quality much to be commended in a figureral, at least it will win for him the rough sympathies and ready obedience of the camp. The soldier will cheerfully follow the chief who leads him on. Troops would be ashamed to fall back when they see their General, and that General a crowned King, in advance.

"The Sardinian army, however, have showed themselves worthy of the chirafrous guidance of their King. To them belong the honors of Montebello. The action of the Sardinian cavalry during that affair seems to have decided at the most critical moment the fortunes of the day. On this more recent occasion of Palestro it was the Fourth Division of the Sardinian army, commanded by the King in person, which inflicted so decisive a check upon the enemy. Attacked by 25,000 Austrians, and supported only by a regiment of Zouaves, this division of the Sardinian army rot

only retained its position, but defeated the enemy with great slaughter. The victory was more decisive than that of Montebello. This time the Austrians can scarcely say that, 'having accomplished their purpose, they retired because they wished to retire. It was to them an important object to hinder the junction of the fardinians with Carrobert, and in this they entirely failed. They were fairly defeated, leaving numerous prisoners and guns in the hands of the enemy. This victory was won, we repeat it, by the Sardicians, with their King at their head. Our only regret must be that such victories are not won without a heavy payment in blood. The Sardician army has hitherto borne the brunt of the war, and, however noble and chivalrous, can but ill afford to endure the losses which such contests involve. The hopes of Italy rest on the hanners of the Sardinian King. Were his army destroyed, it would matter but little to the Italian race which Emperor conquered in the long run. Unless there be a national Italian army forthcoming, with an Italian chief at its head respected for his military virtues, the ultimate gain of Italy will be small indeed. All true well-wishers to Italy for her own sake, lock with the deepest anxiety to the fate of the Sardinian army and the fortunes of the Sardinian King.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 30, 1859.

The Government evening papers contain the follow-

The Government evening papers contain the following con a unicated note:

"The Messager de Paris, in its number of May 29, published a correspondence from Vercelli, in which the Austrian army, he General-in-Chief, and even the Emperor Francis Joseph, were troubly insulted. Such outrage, happilly exceptional in the French press, are the more deserving of reproof became they are addressed to a power to whom we are opposed in the field. At the mement when the Emperor Napoleon commands the Army of Italy in the face of an enemy, it is the imperative duty of his Government to cause his noble policy to be respected, and to repudiate publications which are contrary to the dignity of the French character. The press may always deplore and signature to repudiate published nations owe to the honor of war, she aspons herself to just criticisms and severe judgments; but the more legitimate it is condemnt the less fitting is it to insult her. The French press does itself honor by the unanimity with which it gives expression to the patricip sectiment of the country a large; it will also bonor itself by concellating the frequence of its appreciations of the conduct of Austria with the observance of proper decency toward those who are the adventures of Franco on the field of instile.

The Prefect of Police has just placarded all over Paris a copy of one of the coup d'état decrees by which any person propagating a piece of false news, seatcher suits had fauth or not, is liable to a fine of from 50fr. to 1,000fr. I have not heard whether this penalty has been applied to the Government journal, the Pays, which lately propagated the false news that the Austrians had evacuated Piacenza, and has never even condescended to correct its mistake, which was at once flashed by telegraph all over Europe.

The Patric says:

"We believe we can state that an understanding."

The Patric says:

"We believe we can state that an understanding has been come to between the Governments of France and England for the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Two Sicilies."

TUSCANY.

TUSCANY.

The correspondent of The London Times at Florence, writing under date of May 27, says:

"I had scarcely posted my vesterday's letter when facts happened to give the fullest confirmation to my worst apprehensions as to the disposition and behavior of the Tuscan army. The rumor spread abroad that part of the Corps of Observation at the Filigara, on the Appenines, on the road to Bologua, had mutined. The information turns out to be correct. One of the companies detached from the main Tuscan army, and sent to the protection of the frontier, at this no less than the other Appenine passes, took offense at some richly-deserved punishment inflicted by their officers on one of their number. They revolted; they broke out in open mutiny against their efficers, and demanded to be led to Florence. The captain succeeded to some extent in allaying their fury, undertook to march at their head to the capital, and had sufficient adroitness to bring them into the lower fortress (Fortezza de Basso), the stronghold which guards the capital on the north-western side. The soldiers kept up their stubborn and threatening countenance all along the journey, and even after their arrival; but they soon found themselves in presence of a whole cavalry regiment, which, with loaded carbines and drawn broadswords, bade them lay down their arms. After a few seconds' hecitation, they saw no chance of resistance, and surreadered; they were then thrown into the dungeons of the fortress, and there await their doom, which will be no less than death by powder and lead for some half-ascere of them. They were about 160 men. I was not told that they acted in the name of the Grand Duke, or that they had any notion of beginning a counterrevolution. Their movement was merely the result of that demoralization which never fails to creep among the ignorant mass of an army, which construes the words 'freedom' and 'independence' into a locasaing of all the bonds of subordination and discipline."

MODENA.

The Monitore Toscano states that the Dake of Mo-The Monitore Toscano states that the Duke of Modena has carried away the money belonging to several public offices, beside 800,000f. which were in the Treasury at Reggio. Being resolved, moreover, not to leave anything for the French to get at, he has set all the game at liberty which was kept in the preserves of San Felice. He has also ordered all the bridges to be destroyed, and the road of the Abetone to be rendered impassable. The same Journal also states that a subscription has been opened at Florence for the monument to Alexander von Humboldt, which is to be erocted at Berlin.

Letters received from Rome to the 28th inst. an Letters received from Rome to the 28th inst. announce that the departure of volunteers for Genoa still continues, and that the agitation in the Roman provinces is increasing. Piedmont has named certain conditions under which she will recognize the neutrality of the Pope. A demonstration in honor of France, unattended by any disturbance, was reported the day before yesterday. The French General sent some gendarmes to the fiace of assembling, and invited the crowds to disperse.

gerdarmes to the flace of assembling, and invited the crowds to disperse.

A letter from Rome in the Debats says that Piedmont has recognized the neutrality of the Pontifical States, but demands from the Pope what guaranty he can give that the Austrians shall not make Romagna a basis of operations, but does not bind herself, in case the war should render a movement in Venetia necessary, not to cause a small corps d'armée to cross from the other side of the Po, but only in the event of imperious necessity, and merely as a mode of passage.

DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR. The following is a transcript of a note said to have seen addressed to the several diplomatic bodies at

been addressed to the several appearance.

Rome:

PALACE OF THE VATICAS, May 3.—The hopes entertained of maintaining peace in Europe have not been fulfilled. According to announcements in the officials journals, and from the formidable preparations for war made by the two nations, it is clear that hostilities will

Such a state of things seriously affects the heart of Such a state of things seriously affects the heart et the Holy Father, who, invested with the sublime character of the common Father of the Faithful, and as the Vicar of Him who is the Author of Peace, as likewise, in accordance with the duties of his Apostolic ministry, desires nothing, nor does he demand anything of God in his present prayers, but to behold so dear and precious a blessing as peace prevail over the whole earth.

Yet, amid the sadness which fills his heart, his Holiness loves to trust in the good feeling of the Powers to

Yet, amid the sadness which fills his heart, his Holiness loves to trust in the good feeling of the Powers tarrest, or at least diminish, the dangers which meaned Europe, if it be impossible to avert them. Whatever course events may take, his Holiness demands, with reason, that, in case of war, the neutrality shall be respected which the Postifical Government intends to maintain as suitable to its character—a neutrality from which it can never deviate, as it declared under other circumstances, and as it now declares for good reasons.

other circumstances, and as it now declares for good reasons.

His Holiness expects, therefore, that during the present war his neutrality will be respected, and that any collision will be avoided which might inflict injury on the Roman States and the subjects of the Holy Fee. Although the Holy Father is full of confidence in the reasons already expressed, yet on so important a question he thought it his duty to give to the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State the special charge to address to your Excellency the present note, with a request to communicate it to your Government and to give it to understand of how much consequence it is to leave the Pontifical Government and its States is a condition which alters in no respect the neutrality which is peculiar to it by reason of its exceptional character—a neutrality which the public law acknowledges, and which the great Powers have all admitted under similar circumstances. In expectation that your Excellency will make an affirmative reply to this communication, the undersigned has the honor to renew the sentiments of his high consideration.

JAMES Cardinal ANTONELLA

THE EAST.

A Visuna letter in the Post-Amt-Zeitung of Frank

fort, says:
"There is searcely any doubt but that the Montenegrins and the Servians will soon be at open war with
the Porte. The insurrection in the Herzegovina is
every day making fresh progress, and the Turks have
not troope enough to represe it. Montenegov supports